NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

MINLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- CAMILLE. WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway.-IRISE HEIRES WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Bast Lives

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-BANTRY NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY .- SATANAS-MENDI-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-JACK AND THE BRAN-TALK-THE CAR, N BOT-JACK CADE-JOHN JONES OF THE VAR OFFICE. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Minnts Warnin, Com, Nutt, Living Hipporotanua &c., at all bours. Under Foodle-Lady of Munitar. Afternoon BRYANTS' MINSTRBLS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broadway.—Rymorian Soude, Bunkasques, Dances, &c.—Blad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN THE MEW IDEA, 685 Broadway .- Songs. BURLERQUE HOPE CHAPEL, 700 Broadway-MacEvor's RIBERS

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLEY PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 565 Broadway.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Ermorias

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 14, 1963.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

onts for the WEEKLY HERALD must be has ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the Wangly HERALD will thus be seen by a large port ion of the live people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

The reports from General Foster's expedition Washington, N. C., are not very favorable. He appears to be completely hemmed in by the enemy, and all efforts to reinforce him from Newber have, so far, been unsuccessful. These facts we have before published. The repulse of our fleet by the batteries on Pamlico river, and the grounding of the Miami on the Swash while proceeding to Washington, rendered the arrival of assistance mpossible for the time. It seems evident from all the movements of the rebel forces that the destruction of General Foster's expedition is resolved upon. News from Richmond indicate that a vast Concentration of rebel forces has taken place between Petersburg and Suffolk, while the bold moveats of Generals Hill and Longstreet, in threaten ing the latter place, points unquestionably to a settled intention on the part of the rebels to prevent roinforcements from reaching General Foster. The suspension of hostilities at Charleston has also been manifestly taken advantage of by the enemy for the purpose of strengt their force against Foster; and we should not be at all surprised to hear of some great battles at Hewbern, Washington and Suffolk, and to learn that Morfolk was seriously threatened-if, indeed, these events have not already taken place. It is said, however, that the authorities at Washington believe that if General Foster is not able to maintaln his present position, he will, at least, be able

Admiral Dupont has forwarded a very brief account of the attack on Charleston to the Navy Department, but the continuation of the story, admirably told by our special correspondents, published in our columns to-day, supplies all the deficiency of an official report. The account is distinetly and faithfully given. The Navy Department considers the statement of Admiral Dupont s incomplete, that it is deemed inadvisable to publish it until fuller reports come in. Our latest news from Charleston is to the evening of the 9th, by way of Richmond. All was reported quiet then, and there was no probability of the fight being renewed. Six of our Monitors and the Ironsides were then lying inside the bar, within two and a half miles of Fort Sumter. A Confederate officer visited the wreck of the Keokuk and found her turret pierced with a shot. The robel despatch says that eighty shots were fired at Sumter, of which thirty-four struck it with effect.

We publish to-day a fine map of the scene of action, showing the positions of our vessels and the lines of fire from the forts and fleets.

The news from the Southwest is not very im portant. The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th inst. admits a pad defeat of General Pegram in Kentucky, says the rebel loss was "heavy," and that after a "severe hand to hand fight of several hours the Confederates gave up the unequal contest and fell back, the enemy not pursuing."

We have news from New Orleans of considerable importance, so far at least as it refers to the contemplated movements of the Union forces. Since the terrific bombardment by the Union fleet of the batteries at Port Hudson no operations of note have taken place in the army and navy of the Gulf; but the indications are that there are very important arrangements on the tapis not immediate. ly calculated to improve the condition of the rebels A forward movement, by way of the Red river, was, according to our latest advices, daily expected, and it was thought that some operations up the Atchafalaya river were not so far off as some may conceive. The rebels are supposed to be in heavy force at Pattersonville and Franklin but it is expected that, before any further news comes North, their forces will be completely dispersed. Commerce in New Orleans is improving rapidly.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate at Albany yesterday passed number of bills, among which were those providing for the recording and certifying of internal revenue stamps, amending the New York Pilotage law, amending the Code of Procedure, and incor-porating the German-American schools in this city. Governor Seymour sent in a message recommending the passage of resolutions for an amendmen stitution so as to enable soldiers to vote which occasioned an animated discussion, some o the Senators assailing the message as an unwarinterference with measures now pending in the Legislature. The document was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A

large amount of other business was tran but it was mostly not of general interest. In the Assembly, among several bills passed was that punishing frauds in the use of labels and trade marks. The New York city Across Town Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading, by 49 yeas to 23 nays. The New York, Auburn and Lake Ontario Railroad bill was also ordered to a third reading. A concurrent resolution in favor of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was reported. A conference committee was appointed on the House amendments to the Senate bill relative to the collection of taxes in this city. The resolutions for an amendment of the constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote were considered for some time in ject was made the special order for to-morrow night. At yesterday's session of the Railroad Com-mittee counsel for and against the bill which has passed the Senate and is now before the Assembly were heard. It is 'expected that the bill will be reported to the House by the committee to-day with some amendments.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A riot occurred yesterday between the 'longhoremen working on the piers in this city and

shoremen working on the piers in this city and several negroes who were engaged in unloading vessels lying along South street. Quite a melee occurred; but no one was seriously injured. The contest grew out of the old jealousy between white and black laborers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. The Compteller submitted his usual weekly statement of the condition of the city finances, from which it appears that the balance remaining in the City Treasury on the 31st uit. was \$1,137,359 12; receipts, \$939,480 60—total, \$2,076,639 72; payments, \$286,015 91; balance, April 11, \$1,810,823 81. The usual fortnightly statement of the disbursements made to the families of volunteers was received, and to the families of volunteers was received, and showed that during the fortnight ending on the 4th instant relief was afforded to 36,008 persons, and the amount expended for that purpose was \$64,880. The balance of the fund remaining unexpended on that date was \$309,314 83. A resolution of concurrence was adopted to hire the upper part of the Broadway Bank building for ars, at an annual rent of \$10,000, for the use of the Street Commissioner. A resolution was adopted to donate \$1,000 to the German Dispen sary. The resolution resoluting the permission given to Commodore Vanderbilt to widen the small pier on the south side of pier No. 1 North river was adopted, over the Mayor's veto. Mr. Hayes made a motion that resolutions in favor of lay-ing Belgian pavements be indefinitely postponed, on the ground that they would be liable in ing railroad tracks. The motion was lost, and the usual course ordered to be taken with the reports. On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday evening next, at four o'clock.

The case of Dr. Edward M. Brown, indicted for surder in the second degree, in causing the death of Miss Clementins Anderson, under peculiar cir-cumstances, was the first one called in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hoffman, yesterday merning, when, in consequence of the liness of his counsel, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, fur ther proceedings were indefinitely postponed.

John Wallace pleaded guilty to an attempt at bur-glary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. Pau-State Prison for two years and six months. Pauline Hartman, a servant girl, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with having stolen money and jewelry to the amount of \$236.50. Remanded for sentence. Minglia Ferdinando Maris, a lieutement in the Italian army, was tried and convicted on the second count of an indictment charging him with having uttered a forged check for \$280 on the Ocean Bank of New York; remanded for sentence. John G. Siohrar was tried and convicted of bigamy; remanded for sentence. Andrea de Estafa, a tailor, from Havana, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, in stealing a diamond ring, valued at \$100, from No. 41 William street, in January last; sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

In the case of Consolly against the Mayor, &c., an action for damages for injury sustained by an excavation being left open in Fourth avenue, a jury in the Common Pleas yesterday gave plaintiff \$300.

Edward McCormack, convicted of the man-slaughter of policeman H. L. Williams, of the Ninth ward, by shooting him, was sentenced by Judge Ingraham, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to four years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in Sing Sing.

Alexander T. Cathie, aged thirty years, committed suicide at his residence, No. 54% Ludlow street, yesterday morning, while laboring under a The regular shad fishing season opened in the

Delaware river yesterday.

Gold was much agitated yesterday in consecthe news from Charleston. It opened at 158, solo Gold was much agitated yesterday in consequence of the news from Charleston. It opened at 158, sold as high as 158% and as low as 156%, and closed about 157% at five P. M. Exchange was inactive at 161 a 162. Stocks were generally better; Harlem, as usual, was very mer-curial. Money was very abundant at 5 a 6 per cent. The bank statement shows an increase of \$1,140,024 in specie, a decrease of \$2,102,736 in loans, and \$311,687 in deposits. a decrease of \$3,102,736 in loans, and \$311,687 in deposits.
The rise in gold caused more activity and buoyancy in
general business yesterday. Flour advanced 10c. a 15c.
and corn 3c., with heavier sales. Wheat was held higher,
but was inactive. The demand for cotton was brisker,
and middlings were up to 70c. per lb. The principal
movements in provisions were in bacon and lard, which
improved slightly. There was more doing in tallow at
higher prices. The freight market was more active.
There were no remarkable changes in other branches of There were no remarkable changes in other branch

The Fallure at Charleston-The Prospec

The repulse of iron-clads from the gateway of Charleston, though almost bloodless in its results, may be classed among our most dis couraging military disasters. After many months of preparation, and with the enormous means and forces at the command of the government, the most prominent and the most painful fact in this affair is that the attempt to reduce the city of Charleston, after two years of de fensive preparations, was made with thirty-two cannon on shipboard against three hundred around an enflading semicircle of casemated forts and strong earthworks, within range of

every vessel engaged, from every side. We have reason to believe that in entering into this unequal contest not a single officer of our squadron entertained a hope of success, but that the enterprise, against the positive in formation obtained on the spot by our officers was peremptorily ordered by our supreme mili-tary authorities at Washington. The results of the engagement have demonstrated the splendid fighting qualities of our Monitors, and that they might have passed directly up to Charleston, through the fire of opposing forts and batteries, but for those obstructions which were stretched across the channel between Forts Sumter and Moul trie; but it is also demonstrated that our ships cannot pass beyond those obstructions until they are removed. We know at length that, with a cheap network of piles, old hulks, scows, chains, &c., across the Narrows and the entrance to the East river, New York may be easily defended against all the iron-clads of Europe; but the price which we pay for this simple lesson in the art of defensive war, taught by other nations centuries ago, is the repuls of our own iren-clads from the entrance

would be assisted by a co-operating land force, and it was generally believed that for this purpose General Hunter scould bring to the work ome thirty or forty thousand men. But t appears that his available force was too small, and that to furnish for South Carolina this insufficient army for any aggressive enterprise General Foster was so ed in North Carolina as to place him in the greatest danger of a disastrous capitulation, which may involve the loss of every foot of soil we have recovered from the rebellion along the shores of Pamlico and Albemarie Sounds.

The fleet of Dupont and the army of Sher nan, which went down to Port Royal some eighteen months ago, we believe, were strong enough to take Charleston, limited as were its defences and open as was its channel to the city at that time. But the War Office and old Mr. Welles, of the Navy Department, thought otherwise. Eighteen months have since elapsed, and during all this time our land and naval forces in South Carolina have been only strong nough to keep the rebels actively engaged all the time is every possible way to prepare Charleston against a threatened attack. the purposes of the enemy in that quarter have been better served than they would have been had Secretary Welles, in Nevember, 1861, offcially announced to the rebel chiefs at Charles-ton that he would not be ready to settle with them until about the middle of April in 1863.

But what is the prospect? In every step aken against the enemy since the battle of An tietam we have had some fresh development of the incompetency of the administration to bring this war to a successful issue. Where are all our seven hundred thousand soldiers, when we have an insufficient force in South Carelina, and when we are in danger of being driven out of North Carolina by less than fifty thousand of the enemy? Can any one tell ? Or why does General Hooker continue stationary, with "the finest army on the planet?" Or why is General Rosecrans com-pelled to stand rigidly on the defensive? The answer is very simple. Our repeated and still continuing military blunders, disasters and failures are due to the strange infatuation of Pre-sident Lincoln in still retaining in authority a set of military advisers who have over and over again been "weighed in the balance and found

The results are an incompetent administra ion, an exhausting war, wasteful expenditures of men and means, time and money, with no compensating results. Nor can we promise anything better short of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, or short of the political revolution which is sure to come in our next Presidential election. The choice is with President Lincoln. and upon it depends a glorious renown or a lasting disgrace to his administration.

The Sumter Auniversary Meeting and the

the loyal meeting held in Union square Saturday to commemorate the second anni-versary of the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, take exceptions to the sentiments ex-pressed, particularly in the letters of members pressed, particularly in the letters of mentures of the Cabinet, and say that we are fast hasten ing to a despotism. That is perfectly true. A and we are following the example as fast as we can. A good despotian would be infinitely better than the imbecility which now rules the country, and if the present condition of things prevail much longer a despotism would be welcomed in preference to a President—any-thing to deliver us from existing degradation and the snarchy which threatens us in the future. All that is wanting to consumn despotism is the man who can do and dare. There is no such man in the Cabinet, nor, as far as we can judge, in the army. There is no Cesar, no Napoleon, nor even a Cremwell. "Fighting Joe" Hoeker is not of the right grit; for his combativeness is chiefly directly against news paper boys and reporters; and the same may be said of Sherman and Grant. A military despot is not likely to arise from such stuff as those may develop the man sooner than any one dreams of. In the present temper of the peo-ple, and in view of the sad condition and future prospects of the country, any change would be leemed for the better.

On the whole the meeting in Union squar was a remarkable "specimen of the figure of speech they call rigmarole." The only speec which amounted to anything was that of Fremont, who hits of a member of the administration who had dubbed him and others "political generals," because as citizens they dared to express their political opinions. Fremont stands up like a man for the right of free speech, and very properly system and European governments, where discussion is not allowed, and where the popular will can only find expression in bloodshed and revolt. Mr. Fremont has a right to complain hat an attempt should be made to gag a loyal Unionist like him by a sneer at "political generals." This is not a fair mode of getting rid of candidate for the next Presidential term, if ndeed, we shall have any republic to be preided over in the year 1865.

As regards the letters read at the meeting worthy of remark that others were received which the managers did not think proper to publish-letters from Governor Seymour and thers, giving their views of matters and Why were they not permitted to see the light? They could not be worse than the letter of Mr. Chase, which is the evident emene tion of a demagogue—a political mountebank who appeals to the lowest passions of mankind. How different is the classic letter of Mr Seward, the only member of the Cabinet who appears to understand the situation or to appreciate the revolution through which the country is passing. With all the retund, ornate eloquence of a Cicero, he foreshadows the comng empire of America, as the great Roman orator in his letters predicted the empire of the Casars. Nations are shortlived, and particu-larly republics. The Roman republic lived ongest; but through faction and corruption it e a military empire at last. The Greek republics fell to pieces because they were too small to be independent, and in their confede-ration had not adopted a principle of cohesion sufficiently firm. The right of secession was recognized, and King Philip of Macedon, inerting the wedge, knew how to split their into fragments and make it subser vient to his own purposes. The repub-lic of France, by the violence of partieswhich is now closely imitated in our own day and country-became an empire under the sway

less attack was made, that Admiral Depont of Napoleon. The republic in England only lasted for the lifetime of Cromwell, its creator-a period of ten years.

Republics, according to Monteequieu and De Tocqueville, are founded on two great princi-ples—public virtue and the intelligence of the people, including eternal vigilance. When one or other of these foundation stakes is removed the structure must fall. Let us not, therefore, imagine that God will work miracles in our case. Heaven helps those who help themselves. If we are not fit to govern ourselves events will soon put a despot over us who will rule us with a rod of iron. Americans are no exception to human nature. We are of the same fiesh and blood as the men who have gone before us for sands of years, and the same fate happens to Human government seems to be moving then despots, and so on to the last syllable of recorded time. The American governme only a medification of the governments which have preceded it. It is a representative con federation of representative republics banded together by a constitution in an indissoluble Union. But its founders said it was only an "experiment," and its permanence depended on the moderation and wisdom of the people in all sections of the country.

Juding from appearances, the days of the republic would seem to be almost numbered Nothing can avert the catastrophe but the ab-sence of a great military chieftain of searing ambition and the periodical return of the Presidential election, which will change the men who now hold the reins of power, and give, we hope, to the imperilled republic a new lease

The Last Grand Boview of the Army of

New York has not recently been favored with a military review. We have the fashion able reviews at the Opera and the theatres the promenade reviews on Broadway every fine oon, and the reviews of dashing equipages at the Central Park; but no considerable my of soldlers has been paraded here for some months past. Even Governor Andrew's negro brigade, which we relied upon to amuse Bowery beys, has failed to come to town. and, if several thousand troops were sent on to New Hampshire and Connecticut to vote the administration ticket at the late elections, they passed through this city without the usual comp and circumstance of war, and gave us no notice of the fact. Consequently, having no military reviews here on the Hudson, we are all the more interested in the reviews upon the banks of the Rappahannock, and are grateful to our correspondent for the information that "the event of the season" occurred in the Army of the Potomac last week.

It appears that Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln and Master Lincoln reviewed Hooker's army and Master Lincoln reviewed Hooker's army on the 8th inst. Our correspondent tells us that the President "was mounted upon a large bay," that Mrs. Lincoln rode "in a carriage drawn by four spanking bays," and that Master Lincoln, "booted and spurred, rede bravely by the side of the President, followed by his dashing little orderly." General Hooker and a brilliant was a few death of the careload. liant array of officers attended the cavalcade, and a troop of lancers galleped after. The day was cloudy, with a few bright fashes of sunshine. The number of soldiers reviewed was immense. We do not knew the exact figure, and would not publish it if we did; but our corespondent states that it took all day to get the s corps off the parade ground and back to various corps on the parane ground and sack to their tents. The review attracted thousands of speciators, and especially excited the rebels over the way, who seemed quite astonished at such a massing of troops, and put themselves in readiness for another Fredericksburg fight. The display ended splendidly; and Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Master Lincoln and General Hooker must have been greatly delighted at the appearance of the men, who were all ready for mmediate advance, and anxious that the next review should take place in Richmond.

Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales used frequently to review the English troops when Prince Albert was alive; and the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie and army for inspection. We doubt, however, if either the English or French sovereigns ever saw such a large and veteran army as that which Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and Master Lincoln beheld last week. And we have the advantage of Europe in our rulers as well as in the strength of our armies Prince Albert was a more polished and gen tlemanly looking person than Honest Old Abe; but our President was always superior to the Prince in inches, and has outlived him The Emperor Napoleon is the finest horses in Paris, while President Lincoln really of not look exceedingly graceful when astride "large bay;" but, on the other hand, the mperor's legs are short, and he waddles as be walks, while the President strides about like Colossus or a liberty pole, and can outwalk apoleon on any course from here to l frs. Lincoln ranks somewhere between Victoris and Eugenie. She is not quite as elegant as the French Empress, and cannot ride on horseback as well; but she is much handsomer and pleasanter than the English Queen, and makes a much better appearance either at a levee or in a barouche. As for Master Lincoln, our youthful heir apparent, he usand times brighter than the Prince of Wales and vastly more clever than the Prince Imperial. We will match him against either of the European princes at any game, from marp-scotch, and if he grows as tall as his bles to h father and as good looking as his mamma he will be a model man and a future President. Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and Master Lincoln

have now returned to Washington, and General Hooker is left alone with his army. What he will do with it is the question. General Hooker has been surnamed "Fighting Joe," and justifies his soubriquet. He fought very well during the peninsular campaign and at Antietam. During the past winter, for lack of somebody better to fight, he has been struggling with newspaper reporters and newspaper agents. and finally clapped an inoffensive correspon-dent into irons and the guardhouse for publishing the prediction that the army would move some time. Since then Hooker has been fighting his old commander, Gen. McClellan, by aiding and abetting a club of radical conspirators to get up a pamphlet abusing him. We do not consider this a fair fight, and the soldiers evidently take the same view of it; for, as the troops were marching off, after the review, one of the officers of Hooker's staff called for "Three cheers for President Lincoln," which were heartily given, and were followed by call from the ranks for "Three obeers for Little Mac." to which the response was d

Pamphlets cannot affect such soldiers. They what McClellan has done. But, now that the reporters are regulated, the pamphlet written and the review over, Hooker should advance. If he takes Richmond by the 1st of May we will immortalize him as a Napoleon or Wellington. If, on the contrary, he delays the capture until the 1st of June, we shall com pare him only to Marlborough or Marsha Turenne. If he does not take it at all-but that is an impossible contingency. "Fighting Joe Hooker" has his chance now. Let him improve it.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCIAL SOURCE-ITS LATEST DEVELOPMENTS .- The 'traits that have conduced most to our success as a people are our thirst of progress and impatience of the re-straints of old fashioned theories and systems. In the arts, in medicine, in philosophy and religion this has been especially the case. If in the latter we have occasionally carried our want of veneration to the verge of skepticism, it has helped us in other respects by stimulating us to a constancy of effort in the way of improve-Up to the last forty years there was perhaps

no branch of knowledge which had been deemed so little capable of expansion or which had remained so stationary as that which may now properly be diguised by the name of commercial science. People transacted busi-ness and grew rich after the fashion of their fathers; but they had but very imperfect ideas of the principles which regulate commerce, or of the system by which its results might be reduced to certainties. It was reserved for one of those original and practical minds which seem capable of applying themselves to every-thing and excelling in whatever they undertake to reform all this. Although an Englishman by birth, and a descendant of the Earls of Arlington. James Arlington Bennet became as much distinguished for his devotion to his adopted country as for the versatility of his talents and his extensive acquirements. He served with credit in the war of 1812, was subsequently a major general amongst the Mormons, and then, getting tired of the military profession, applied himself with ardor to the pursuits in which his tastes lay. But it was difficult to define the limits of these. Poet, painter, philosopher, statesman, financier and rhetorician, he was like Villiers. Duke of Buckingham, "everything at once and all by turns." To him the mercantile community of this country owes its first great step in commercial science. He planned and pub lished a system of bookkeeping which reduced to method, simplicity and clearness the confused, ill-digested and imperfectly understeod principles on which accounts were kept in mercantile and public offices, and for more than twenty years it was the only one that was practised in this country. After a life spent in nsefulness and in keen enjoyment to himself, this accomplished man and public benefactor ended his days upon his estate on Long Island where his remains repose peacefully under the monument which he had erected to his own me-

a since received additions and improvements, which, if they have not altered its main princ oles, have contributed to enlarge the spi their application. A couple of weeks since we published a page of the annual ad-vertisement of "the Eastman State and Na-tional Business College." To-day we devote the same space to the adve of Mesars, Bryant, Stratton & Co., whose chain of international commercial colleges extends over the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and embraces in its organization upwards of sixty professors and two thousand business pupils. The heads of these important establishments are straining every effort to carry out the views and give the widest possible extension to the system of which Arlington Bennet was the founder. The results of their labors are telling largely upon the business capacities and usefulness of our young men. In addition to the satisfaction which the conscionsness of this fact must give them, they also may look for their reward in monuments

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Important Order from Major General Burnside-Death to Traitors.

CINCANAM, April 13, 1863 Major General Burnside has insued an order pronouncing the death penalty on all persons found guilty of aiding the All persons sympathizing with the rebels are to

ested and tried, or sent beyond the lines. The order says that it must be distinctly under that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolera

Loss of the Steamship Mario The Marion, Captain Johnson, hence for Key West and New Orleans on the 26th ult., was totally lost on Double Head Shot Keys on the 2d icat. at about four P. Double Head Shot Keys on the 2d inst. at about four P.
M. She had a valuable cargo and forty passengers, of
whom eleven arrived at Cardenas on the 6th in the brig
B. Young. They have since arrived at Havana, and
would take passage on the Creele for New York. The
balance of her passengers reached Havana on the 8th
fistant, a few hours previous to the departure of the

tons, and of the following dimensions.—Length, 200 feet; beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet. She was bark rigged, and in 1860 was thoroughly overhauled, rating A1 1/2. She had a side lever engine, with a seventy-inch cylinder and twenty-four isohes streks. She was owned by Spelford, Tileston & Co., of this city, and for many covernment chartered her early in the rebellion, and she was used as a transport until a few months age she was put on the Havana and New Oriesus route.

The Gunbont Minmi Ashere at Hatterns.

HATTERAS INLET, APRIL 10, 1860 Townsend commanding, is ashore on the Swash. She is bound to Washington, N. C. The Miami is a double-ender tide-wheel gunbont, and feet in the capture of New Orleans.

Acting Lieutenant - Robert Townsend.
Agnitant Surgeon - W. B. Mann.
Acting Assistant Paymoter - F. W. Hackett.
Acting Assistant Paymoter - W. M. Rodgers, John Lear
Acting Ensign - R. W. Browntree.
Acting Ensign - R. W. Browntree.
Acting Matter's Mate - John Quevedo.
Engineers - Second Assistant, L. W. Simonds; Taird A
stants, C. C. Davis, H. D. Hoiser, W. A. Windsor, Joh
C. Saville.

"tone" at the acadent of music

The least performance of Petrella's grand opera, "lone," drew an immense and spoot. The first act was marred by the breaking of the orchestra, while Signors Bellini and Blachiff sang out of time. At one mument this was quite evident. The second act pensed off with more celat, while the grand finale of the third excited the entirusians is treasurated. We refer to the short consistent of the first. always does. We refer to the short comings of the first not, because unused to them since the commencement of the Marotzek grand season.

does. We refer to the cause the commencement of the cause unused to them since the commencement of the cause of the cause

SUMTER.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

chip alongside the Edward—has several funnaces for blacksmithing, and is also used as a storehouse and for the quarters of the contrabands. Nearly one hundred ness are now employed in the shop under the foremeaship of Mr. D. Campbell, an experienced workman. The whole establishment is under the immediate charge of W. S. Kimball, master machinist, a gentleman of great ability, skill and experience, who has carned the praise of all by the energy and success with which he has performed his duty.

MEMORANDUM FROM ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Wammuron, April 18, 1883.
The Navy Department has received merely, a brief me morandum from Admiral Dupont in regard to the attack on Charleston.
The reports of the various commanders had not been

propared by them previous to the leaving of the despatch boat which arrived here yesterday.

It is accertained that the former contains cething nex in addition to what is published to-day.

ALL ABOUT A BATTERY. BRAGG TO BRAUERGARD AND BRAUERGARD TO BRAGG.
THE COMMISSION THE RESULTING AND BRAUERGARD AND BRAGG.
THE COMMISSION THE RICHMOND Whig, March 27.
The following is the correspondence between the commission of the Army of Tennesses and the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Flectina, in commotion with a battery of light artiflery sent by Gen. Bragg 40 Gen.
Beaurogare.

Beaurogard

Headquanters, Anart or Termens,
Tutaanosa, Teom, Jan. 27, 1863.

Dana Garmal.—It is a source of much gratification for
me to respond to your request for a battery of rifle gans
from our capture at Marfreesboro.

My sid, Licus, Francis E. Parker, and Capt. C. C. White,
Teoth South Carolina Volunteers, are charged with the
mission of delivering these guns to you in Charleston as
soon as they can be put in proper serviceable condition.

As the two line regiments from that heroic State were
conspicuously distinguishable on the bloody field which
yielded us these trophies, their gallant and able commander, Col. Manigault, has been requested to furnish four
names from the most honored of the fallen officers, to be

dor, Col. Manigault, has been requested to furnish four names from the most honored of the fallen officers, to be placed on the guns.

Accept them, General, as a testimonial of my esteem, and use them as you so well know how, in defence of the great principles of civil liberty, of which South Carolian has ever boen the leading representative. Very respectfully and truly, yours.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Gen. G. T. BRAURMOARD, Charleston, S. C.

Gen. G. T. BRAUMBGARD, Charleston, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENTS OF

ROUTH CARGINA, ALBRIA AND GROBGIA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25, 1863. General B. BRAGG, Commanding Tuliahoma, Funnessee.

DRAH GRIMBAL—Accept my thanks for your flatterin letter of the 27th ult., and for the fine battery of rifle guns (trophics of the gallantry of your troops on the bloody field of Sturfreesbore) you have been kind enoughte seed me for the defence of this department.

The battery has been placed in charge of Gapt. Gallard's company of light artillery, composed entirely syoung men from the semo district of the Slate where bed the horoes whose names have been inscribed on the gun belonged.

belonged.

Rest assured that the company in whose charge the are now will omulate the gallant deeds of those who has so gloriously died in the defence of these great principle of civil liberty without the full enjoyment of which it would become intolerable. ing you success again in your approaching bat main, very respectfully, yours. G. T. BKAUREGARD, General Commanding.

THE LATEST NEWS.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

General S. UDOFEN:—
General W. S. Walker destroyed an armed stem
the Coosaw river at daylight this morning. No ce
ties on our side. All quiet. Six Monitors and the
sides are still within the bar.
G. T. DEAUREGA.

Cossaw vivor is a few sales south of Pocos
separates Port Royal island from the mainland.
THLEGRAMS TO THE STORMOND PAPE

All quiet. No prospect of a fight to-day. A Confe rate officer from Morris Island boarded the wreck of th Kookuk tast night; and found her turret had been pierce through by a ball.

cit monitors and the fromties still its about two and a half miles from For: Su my is waiting for a new machine to rea Rverything is in readiness for the attach da, the Spanish Consul, who recently left. STILL LATER.

Accounts from Fort Sumter redect the highest credit of the garrison for coolness and bravery in the recent fight When the Moniters were discovered approaching the mewere at dinner. At the sound of the "long roll" the sprang to their guns with cheering. The battle fing we run up to the air of "Dixle," played by the band on the parapet, and a salute of thirteen guns fired. Onlon Alired Rhett was the commanding officer of the for I leutenant Coloned Joseph Yates commanded the barbet batteries, and Major Ormsby Blanding the casemase batteries. The enemy fired eighty shots at the fort, which thirty four struck. The garrison are eager for the next chance at the Monitors.

Richmond papers of the 10th most say that the b bardment of Fort Sumter was not resumed u o'clock on the 9th inst., but that the Charleston pected it would be next day.

SEMI-OFFICIAL WASHINGTON OPINIONS OF

THE FIGHT.

Washington, April 13—11 P. M.

The Navy Department states that the despatches received on Sunday from Admiral Dupont are not of so complete and definite a character as to make their publication expedient, and consequently they will await the receipt of the full reports of the commanders of the disterent vessels engaged before placing them before the owners. All the important details of the affair up to the morning of the 9th inst., have already been published through the cuterprise of the newspaper correspondents.

The Navy Department does not respect the result of this

The Navy Department does not regard the result of this preliminary bombardment as decisive or essentially discouraging. The ability of the Monitors to withstand the unparalleled concentrated fire of the batteries in Charleston harbor is considered to have been demonstrated, as ton harbor is considered to have been demonstrated, as not withstanding the time they were under fire they were not essentially or materially injured. The obstructions in the harbor must in some way be removed before the attempt to reach the city can be successfully renowed. It is believed that this can be done within a comparativety brief time, and that by a co-operative land and navel attack the city can be taken.

On the whole, the department is to-day, after a careful consideration of the published accounts and the official reports received, of a much more cheerful and hopeful state of mind. There are some scientific men here, however, who regard the experiment in Charleston harbor as

reports received, of a much more cheerful state of mind. There are some scientific measurer, who regard the experiment in Charleston ademonstration, not only of the invulnerabil Monitors, but aim of their mefficiency for off poses, unions the number of their guess can be pertionate to the guns they have to encounter. Some officers who have been in doubt as to ency of attacking the forts in Charleston hard couraged by the information, reserved.

ency of attacking the forts in Charleston harbor are en-couraged by the information received. It is held that the context shows that the rebels have no guna above ten-ment English once (Whitworth's) and seventy-pounders of their own construction. These pierced the Keckuk, be-cause it was supposed that from the peculiarity of her form—turtle shape—she could readily turn of shot. Hence

cause it was supposed that from the peculiarity form—turtle shape—she could readily turn of shot her shield was not altogether of tron.

The department has reason to believe, outside ports of its own officers and of correspondents figurate, that the guns of the iron-clade did see mage to the forts. The fifteen inch guns are readiled on heard wassale and the mace to ablatical. died on board vessels, and the range is obtained as effively as by goes of smaller calibre. One of the fifte inch Dahigres gues has been subjected to a test of o five hundred discharges without any damage thus far.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Salied thip Great Republic for Callao. Money eva Sastern currency exchange irregular. Banking rate 2: 40 pressum on gold in New York. Starting exchange 4: 1 Agait tenders selling at 65 a 70. Sales 18,000 josts Japa tens for shirupent to New York by Manday.

agal tenders selling at 65 a 70. Sales 16,000 j eas for shipment to New York by Monday's sta The first copper smelling works in California